

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE OBSTACLES IN ITS MARCH.

Opposition at Home and Abroad—Its Enemies Among the Clergy—Pope Leo's Recognition—Firmly Established.

(For The Times.)

Americans seldom find an Englishman on the Continent who does not condemn in strong language Mr. Gladstone as favoring popular rights and a constant enlargement of local self-government. The most violent and unreasonable of these denunciations of the Grand Old Man are the clergyman, one of whom I heard wish at a public table that his tongue might be cut out. Society, literature and the plutocracy of England are on the side of the classes against the masses. During four months' travel in Europe I saw only one Liberal journal, while in all the leading hotels could be found the Times, or Telegraph, or Standard or Globe, each of which favored the extension of the English Government and indulged in world Jeremiahs over the calamities which a Liberal government would bring on religion and civilization.

Nearly the same unanimity of sentiment is found in reference to the French Republic. A hundred years ago press and parson filled the world with caricatures and slanders of the French Revolution, its acts and actors, and at the present day, in spite of the judgment of Sir James Macintosh, one of England's most philosophic statesmen, that the Revolution was a most most beneficent influence and fact, the utterances of the enemies of democracy are repeated as if they were infallible truths. In our young days, predictions based on wishes were made as to early collapse of the United States, and the French Republic is alike divided and its early death foretold, because, while it survives and succeeds, it is a protest against and a demonstration of the unwisdom and wickedness of class legislation and of arbitrary discriminations between citizens. With such prophets of evil the wish is father to the thought and our ears are dinied by the sad forebodings of anarchy and revolution and an empire. With singular inconsistency not a few Americans echo these adverse opinions and prophecies.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS OLD.

Twenty-one years have passed since the capitulation of Paris which was the end of the Franco-German war. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine, the heavy tribute exacted by Germany, the mortification of defeat, the mourning in so many families, naturally excited hostility towards the Empire. The revulsion of feeling towards Napoleon III. was intensified by the part the Empress Eugenie played in precipitating the war, by the military unpreparedness of the Empire for such a gigantic conflict, by the disorganization of the army, the incompetence of the rulers and officers and the rottenness of the administration. The Republic was proclaimed and has since had a "hard road to travel," in recovering from disastrous consequences of the war, in adjusting herself to domestic and foreign foes, in establishing on stable foundations new political institutions. The Republic has not simply encountered criticism upon its political doctrines, upon methods of administration, but has had an incessant struggle for existence. Plots and conspiracies for overthrow have been open and continuous. Parties with us are supposed to represent measures of governmental policy, questions of currency or economies, and both, or all, are alike and equally friends of the form of government and the declared objects of its being. It would be strange in a limited State to hear a speech, or read an editorial, in favor of a monarchy, or of the divine right of kings, or the legitimacy of the descendant of George III., as our rightful sovereign, or the direct overthrow of State autonomy, or of official religion, or of the right of a sort to control schools and determine the public mental food of the readers of certain newspapers.

FRIENDS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The opposition to the Republic having a common end—the overthrow of the Government—while enlisted under different banners, are actuated by a concurrent monarchical sentiment. They desire the return of the Bourbons, or a regular hereditary succession, as Orleansists, claiming the throne and crown for Comte de Paris, and Imperialists, demanding as emperor or monarch some one allied to Napoleon. These, however, disunited as to men, were in harmony of anti-Republic opinion, and were ready to form an alliance or make any coalition which promised success to the monarchical idea. The stars in their courses fought against Ghera. Providence has thwarted the deep-laid schemes of those who would overthrow popular liberty. Death reaped Comte de Chambord, and the alliance of the monarchical forces, which seemed hopeful, was defeated by the lack of energy or ambition, or capacity on the part of Comte de Paris. The Napoleonic dynasty is, also, fortunately without a head. These phantom courts, royalties without kingdoms, lit hither and thither through Europe, occasionally tracing notice or exciting curiosity and laughter by absurd professions of divine commissions or ridiculous verbal disputes as to the right of one or the other to bear certain names or wear certain insignias.

MONARCHISTS AND CLERGY.
The Monarchists in this warfare, not so much against men and measures as against institutions, have had the powerful support of the Catholic clergy. Whether France has habitually sustained civil absolutism and the pretentious assumptions of the "divine right" of kings, or whether she has been habitually ruled by a despotic Church, the antagonism between the republic and the clergy in a country long distinguished as the eldest daughter of the Church was not favorable to either the one or the other. An implacable contest between Catholicism and the Republic would alienate many people from the Church and would lead to the destruction of the Church and the Republic. The Republic has been a source of trouble to the Church, and as a Russian diplomatist has lately said, "un homme d'Etat aux vastes conceptions." A distinguished Frenchman, in an introductory address as president of the Council of Lords, has also said: "Leo XIII. has never been a Republican. He is a profound thinker and progressive, who comprehends and wishes to utilize the evolution of our society. He recognizes that the future everywhere, and the present already in France, belong to the Republic; he does not wish that the political position of a party of Catholic clergy should compromise the religious interests of the Republic. The Catholic clergy is above all else an army well disciplined; besides that army is composed of soldiers and officers very prudent and wary, who can go

astray or march for a longer or shorter time in a wrong direction, but who know how to right-about-face when the general opinion that they are on a wrong route." The blow has fallen heavily on the Monarchists and the Republics defiantly declare that France can face the future with confidence, for the Republic is only the legal, legitimate and settled rule of the whole country, but is recognized, accepted and respected by all the nations.

This weakening of the Monarchical forces has had manifestly a happy influence. To settle definitely the question of Government, which since the origin of the Republic has been a question of strife, stirring to the foundations all the acts of political life—will enable the voters to act with entire liberty and real independence. Parties will be no longer dynastic organizations seeking the overthrow, but patriotic associations seeking the well being of the country. Boulanger and similar exhibitions of discontent or weakness will not be seized upon and stimulated to bring reproach upon free Government and to pave the way for a return to Monarchy or imperialism.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The recent elections show remarkable unanimity, and that the Republic rests securely in the loyalty and affections of the people. Responding to this trust, Republican leaders and press advise government of all who accept the situation, and the receiving into fullest fellowship all who come in good faith from any quarter of the political horizon. Many feel that the long and bitter contest for the right to exist being ended, there has come the period of organization, the period of practical reforms.

UPHEAVAL OF THE MARCHES.

In Europe, as in America, there is a great upheaval of the masses, which no man can define, and as yet no one has been able to direct or control. It is vaguely called socialism, and is often confounded with that with which it has no logical connection, and may not have any addition—namely, anarchy. A wise and bold Frenchman, not altogether free from socialist tendencies, has had the vision that their peril comes from the quarter where anarchy shows itself, intrigues for voters in the large cities, and hoists its flag for the violent destruction of society.

Practical statesmanship, in the new world as well as in the old, will ever gravely insist on meeting serious demands with a stinging epithet or a skeptical pool-pool. The rights of labor are not communism nor anarchy. Those who hastily and unwisely resort to strikes and boycottism are often ten more sinned against than sinning. Certainly no class and no interest more need stable and just government, the maintenance of law and order, than laborers and labor. Those interested in elections, all who believe, using the language of Guizot, that "public reason may be extracted from the bosom of society" best by increasing direct individual responsibility among all competent citizens, who question the wisdom of government partnership and of government direction and supervision of business, should take full account of a new political factor, the workingman's vote, which being neither bound to Liberals, Conservatives, Republicans, or Democrats, will, in the near future, be more perfectly organized and know how to make itself heard.

Paris, September 2, 1892.
By a singular coincidence this writing bears date just one hundred years since the National Assembly decreed the abolition of Royalty. The decree is preserved in the Musée des Archives, Paris, and is very short and unambiguous. "La Convention Nationale decrete a l'unanimité que la royauté est abolie en France." The President and secretaries attest the law.

A WOMAN IN THE ARCTICS.

Mrs. Peary Tells How She Spent the Winter Among the Esquimaux.

Mrs. Robert E. Peary, who accompanied the explorer on his daring Arctic journey and has returned safely with the party to St. John's, N. F., writes to the New York Herald as follows concerning her adventurous trip:

We saw the first herd of deer on September 14th and got three at the head of McCor-mick bay, where we went to start the party to place a depot on Humboldt Glacier. This party, consisting of Astrup, Gibson and Verhooff, were baffled by storms and returned in four days. Astrup and Gibson started again on September 22d and made about thirty miles, but were forced back on account of deep soft snow. During one of our hunting trips we had a narrow escape from drowning by having our boat crushed by a herd of angry walrus, many of which were wounded by us, but we killed seven and escaped with a scratch.

The winter, although we had a hundred days of darkness, with temperature ranging from 30 to 50 degrees below zero, passed pleasantly. Every day we took long walks on snow shoes, and often I indulged in a sledge ride, drawn by one of my Newfoundland and one Esquimaux dog, and yet cannot boast of a single frost bite.

We received numerous visits from the natives, all of whom were bright, merry, willing creatures, anxious to please. They enjoyed our coffee and biscuit, but cared little for sweets. The women were especially interested to make, and many hours were spent in watching them at their work.

Mr. Peary, with Astrup and Dr. Cook, went on the ice cap on February 14th to watch the sun rise, and for two days following we had the most terrible wind and rain-storm I ever witnessed. Fearful of losing our house, which we called Red Cliff, we were washed away, but we were not seriously damaged. The party on the ice fared still worse, and were glad to get back to Red Cliff.

On April 15th, there being constant daylight, Mr. Peary took me with him on a tour of White Sound and Ingfield Gulf. We traveled by night and slept by day. Our sledges, sixteen and fifteen feet long, were drawn by thirteen fine Esquimaux dogs. Our driver, a native, handled the team as only a native can. We slept without shelter and our food was the snow after putting ourselves into a deerskin bag, which was fastened tightly about the neck.

We repeatedly made forty miles in a single march, and it was a fine sight to see these thirteen beauties, with heads up and tails down, pulling their loads, and then to see the ice. We visited all the settlements, and once I was invited to spending a night in one of their snow igloos, but declined all further invitation. We returned to Red Cliff at the end of a week and the inland ice party at once began preparations to leave.

Mr. Peary left on May 3d, no one remaining at Red Cliff but Mr. Verhooff and myself. Matt returned on May 8th, and on June 3d the supporting party, Dr. Cook and Gibson, returned. They parted from Mr. Peary and Astrup at Humboldt Glacier, whence they returned on the ice cap. Astrup and Verhooff, who had been hunting and exploring trips were made, and on July 15th pitched my tent at the side of McCormick's bay, expecting to remain there until the return of Mr. Peary.

Although the Eskimoes of the tribe had told me that they had been informed during their search that Peary would never return, at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 24th I heard a peculiar noise outside of my tent, and on calling out in Esquimaux "Who is there?" was answered that a ship had come, and a black head was thrust into the tent and a bundle of letters handed me.

The Kite had come and my mail had been sent me. The following day was visited by Professor Heilprin, and the day following I returned to Red Cliff. On August 31st I again went to the head of the bay, this time on the Kite, and on August 31st Professor Heilprin and a party left to make a reconnaissance of the inland ice, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of August 31st, while lying in my bunk, I heard shouts from a returning party, and in a few minutes a quick firm step on the deck which I recognized as my husband's.

The next instant he was before me. I then felt God had, indeed, been good to me. Good news from home and Mr. Peary returned in health and safety after an absence of ninety-three days, during which time he traveled over 1,800 miles over this inland ice. So far everything had gone just as we had hoped.

While we were packing our belongings on the Kite, Mr. Verhooff went on a two days' geological trip to a neighboring set-

tlement. Falling to return at the end of this time, the party started after him, but to their horror found no trace of him. For six days the entire Peary party, except Matt and myself, Professor Heilprin's whole party, the crew of the Kite and nine Esquimaux all joined in the search. On the sixth day they found some minerals placed by Verhooff on a rock and trace of his footprints to a large and wicked-looking glacier, and here all signs of him were lost, in spite of the whole party quartering the glacier in every direction. No sign of the missing man was found and they were forced to believe that he had met his fate in one of the numerous crevasses. The sad accident is the only shadow in all the varied experience of our party.

LIEUTENANT PEARY WELCOMED HOME AGAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The Kite, bearing Lieutenant Peary and the relief party, reached the wharf in this city at 10:30 A. M. She was not detained at quarantine. A large crowd was on the wharf to greet the party, the central figure of which was the brave wife of Lieutenant Peary. An ovation was tendered the party as they neared Philadelphia and the welcoming party from the Academy of Natural Sciences was in a room on the wharf to greet the party to the pier the boom of her cannon from the forward deck told that Peary's Greenland expedition was at an end and that the relief party's task had been a success. The Kite arrived and cannon boomed as the steamer was made fast and the reception was enthusiastic in the extreme.

LOTTERY IN HAWAII.

The Louisiana Concern Applies for a Location at Honolulu.

The Louisiana Lottery has presented itself for public favor in Honolulu, a correspondent writes to the New York Times, and a bill was read in the Legislature August 30th granting an exclusive franchise to D. H. Cross, of Chicago; W. B. Davenport, of St. Louis, and John Phillips, J. J. Williams and J. Gilbert Foote, of Honolulu, to establish a lottery in Honolulu for a term of twenty-five years.

The company is to pay for the franchise \$500,000 each year in quarterly installments, the Minister of the Interior to disburse this sum for the following purpose: Ocean cable between Honolulu and any port on the North American continent, connecting with the American telegraph system, \$100,000 per annum; a subsidy for the construction of a railroad around the island of Oahu, \$50,000 per annum; a subsidy for a railroad through Hilo and Hanalei, Hawaii, \$50,000 per annum; roads, bridges, landings and wharves in the Hawaiian Kingdom, \$175,000 per annum; improving Honolulu harbor, \$50,000 per annum; encouragement to industries in the kingdom, \$50,000 per annum. If, however, the reciprocity treaty with the United States is adopted, the last two items are to be applied to building dry docks. The last item is \$25,000 for the encouragement of tourist travel and immigration.

The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$5,000,000—50,000 shares—which may be increased to \$10,000,000. The bill provides that two commissioners shall be appointed by the Queen on a salary of \$5,000 a year to preside at all drawings of the lottery. The grantees are to be exempted from all taxes and license fees, and to have the use of the Hawaiian mails. The bill has caused much discussion, and though there is strong opposition, present appearances are in favor of the passage of the bill.

There is a deadlock in the Legislature relative to the question as to who shall fill the now empty seats in the cabinet. The vacancies were caused on the evening of August 30th, when Ministers J. B. King, William, Spencer and Neumann were retired by a resolution of want of confidence being carried against them by a vote of 31 to 10. Neumann had been in the office about a dozen hours, and by the action of the Legislature not only lost his position in the cabinet, but his seat as a noble in the Legislature.

From August 30th to date there has been no harmonious action by three parties which exist in the Assembly, and a consequent dead-lock ensues. Queen Liliuokalani has called upon the Ministers Arthur Peterson to form a new cabinet, but, although nearly a week at work, he has not yet succeeded. In the meantime, no work is being done by the Legislature.

There is some probability that Marshal Wilson may have to resign his position upon the formation of a new cabinet, and rumors are rife as to the position he would succeed to, those of Chamberlain and Crown Land Commissioner being mentioned. From a reliable source, however, it is intimated that he would be appointed Hawaiian Consul at San Francisco. The United States steamer Boston is the only war vessel in port. The Queen's birthday was celebrated on September 2d.

DESPERATE DUEL ON A SHIP.

Two Roustabouts Fight Until Both Are Dead.

The steamer City of Sheffield, which plies between St. Louis and Sheffield, Ala., has arrived in St. Louis, and brings the details of a desperate duel which occurred on board on her last trip. The Sheffield left St. Louis on Wednesday week. While steaming up the Tennessee river, Britton Johnson, of Eastport, Tenn., and William Johnson, of Riverton, Ala., two roustabouts, became engaged in a quarrel. Other members of the crew interfered and trouble was avoided temporarily.

The two Johnsons were not related and were former roommates. Just before reaching New Era, Tenn., on last Saturday, the Johnsons met in the gangway on the stern of the boat. Both drew revolvers, which they proceeded to use in a battle that terminated in the death of both men. Will Titrell, a roustabout, and the only witness of the shooting, was swinging in a hammock just above the gangway. He tells the following story:

"I saw the men when they came together. They met over the hatchway in the centre of the gangway formed by tiers of sacks of oats. Both men drew their revolvers and shot at the same time. Then they ran in and clinched, keeping up a red-hot exchange of shot all the while. When seven or eight shots had been fired William Johnson, looking like a maniac, his clothing covered with blood and his eyes bulging out of his head, staggered back, but, retaining his strength, he rushed madly at his antagonist, waving his blood-soaked coat, and hit around the neck, he upturned his face, and, placing his revolver close under his nose, he pulled the trigger. His head was almost blown off.

"Terribly wounded as he was, Britton staggered up against the sacks and fired one more shot at William, the bullet striking effect in the head, passing through the brain. Britton wheeled around and started to walk off, but fell dead without uttering a word. William also fell. Later he was approached by his brother, who informed him that Britton was dead. He raised his head up, smiled, turned over and died."

Condition of the Cotton Crop.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 23.—Of the cotton prospect the Republic says this morning: "There is no decided change in the condition of cotton since last week. In the Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans and Texas districts most favorable weather for picking has lasted the entire week, but as a general thing it did not have much beneficial effect on the poorer crops. Wherever the crop is good the weather helped it immeasurably, but in only such crops is this desirable change noticeable."

From the Vicksburg and Greenville section of Mississippi come a weight, which, placed on the top of that already recorded, raises a column sky-high. The best the planters there hope for is that the worms and beetles will leave unscathed the pillars to their homes."

Business Failures.

New York, Sept. 23.—The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States, 158; Canada, 23. Total, 211, as compared with 192 last week, 179 the previous to the previous to the previous to the corresponding week last year.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



Mrs. Mary Asten

of Lewisburg, Pa., suffered untold agony from broken varicose veins, with intense itching and burning. On the recommendation of a physician she took

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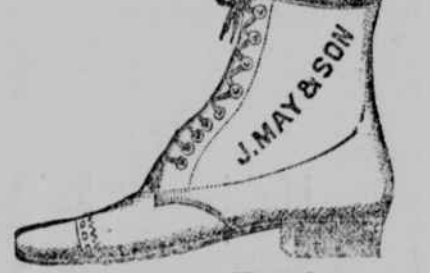
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